plants were discovered, the writer realized that the flora, judging from the abundance of the other native component species occurring here, had persisted remarkably well despite the introduction of stock-raising. Even if grazing should exterminate it from some parts of the bluffs, another portion of the ridge, which has been fenced off and protected from cattle, would have preserved thousands of plants from destruction. Thus, the little *Sedum pulchellum*, a winter-annual, is still holding its own in Lincoln County against what would appear to be such great odds as to have exterminated many other species of plants. *Sedum pulchellum* is evidently a tough little plant, hard to kill, and it is to be hoped that it will continue indefinitely to reproduce and prosper here, to remind us that it is at its northeastern limit of range.

The writer's collection of this species, deposited in the Herbarium of Field Museum is as follows: at "Natural Bridge" along Sandy Creek and on the other side of the valley on bluffs, T 51 N, R 2 W, sect. 14 and 15, 5 miles west of Whiteside, Lincoln County, Missouri, April 28, 1941, *Steyermark 28532*.

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago

Carex corrugata from Alabama.—Among the formerly unidentified Carices in the Gray Herbarium there is a sheet from northern Alabama of thoroughly characteristic *C. rugata* Fernald[1] in Rhodora, xliii. 545, t. 671, figs. 1–4 (1941), with the strongly puckered perigynia and the cuneate-obovoid achene with truncate summit as in the plant of the lower Nottaway Valley in southeastern Virginia. The Alabama material is from shaded bottoms of Cotaco Creek, about 12 miles east of Hartsville, Morgan County, May 19, 1934, *R. M. Harper*, no. 3226. This station is in the valley of the Tennessee River. Search farther up that valley, in North Carolina, and farther down, in Tennessee, may further extend the range of the species.—M. L. Fernald.

[1] Carex **corrugata,** nom. nov. *C. rugata* Fernald in Rhodora, xliii. 545, t. 671, figs. 1–4 (1941). not Ohwi in Acta Phytotax. et Geobot. i. 76 (1932).

Another instance showing how difficult it is to find an unused descriptive specific name in a large world-wide genus.